



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

As already stated the new matter relates especially to the North American species of Ibises and Spoonbills. The paper is well illustrated with text cuts and two plates, only a few of which appear here for the first time. — J. A. A.

Chapman on a New Race of the Great Blue Heron.¹—From certain fragments of Herons that have been in the American Museum of Natural History for several years it was evident that a strongly marked undescribed form of the Great Blue Heron existed on the Northwest Coast, but it was not until recently that Mr. Chapman was able to secure proper material for its description. The Northwest Coast Heron is, as would be expected, very much darker and more deeply colored throughout than its relatives from other parts of North America. The type of the new form is from Queen Charlotte Island, and has been named by Mr. Chapman *Ardea herodias fannini*, in recognition of assistance rendered him in securing material for his paper by Mr. John Fannin, the well-known Director of the Victoria Museum.

In addition to describing the new form, Mr. Chapman calls attention to the status of *Ardea wardi*, commonly recognized as a distinct species, which Mr. Chapman very clearly shows intergrades with the northern *Ardea herodias*. Mr. Chapman considers that birds from the lower Rio Grande are not separable from the Florida birds which bear the name *wardi*. — J. A. A.

Grinnell on Two Races of the Red-breasted Sapsucker.²—The two forms here recognized are *Sphyrapicus varius ruber* and *S. v. daggetti*, new subspecies. The range of the former is given as the Northwest Coast region of North America, south to the Santa Cruz Mountains, while the new form is from Pasadena, California, the range of which is given as southern California and the west slope of the Sierra Nevada north at least to Amador County. Not only has Mr. Grinnell separated a new form of Red-breasted Sapsucker, but claims to have found evidence of intergradation between the eastern *S. varius* and *S. ruber* of the Pacific Coast, thus reverting to the view held by Mr. Ridgway in 1873, when all the forms of the genus *Sphyrapicus* were made subspecies of *S. varius*. — J. A. A.

¹ A New Race of the Great Blue Heron, with Remarks on the Status and Range of *Ardea wardi*. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. XIV, pp. 87–90. April 15, 1901.

² Two Races of the Red-breasted Sapsucker. By Joseph Grinnell. The Condor, Vol. III, No. 1, p. 12. Separates issued Jan. 15, 1901.